THE WRECKED DEMOCRACY.

Beaten Soreheads Bothered and Bewildered.

How They Feel in the Departments-Tweed's Resignation Explained-Feeling Among the Germans Opposition to Political Rings-Jersey's Soreheads.

The political earthquake in Albany continues to be the theme of conversation in the public offices, in harrooms and wherever two or three of the sovereign people are gathered together. A diversity of opinion prevails respecting the causes of the and young chiefs, and the probable action of the factions in the future. It is conceded on all sides, however, that if the breach in the democratic ranks continues much longer the republicans will sweep the State next fall. The rank and file of the unashed are exceedingly approcus for a reconciliation between the factious leaders, more for their own sakes than for the party in general. A very bitter feeling prevails among the office-holders against Norton, Genet & Co., who are charged, even by those who have hitherto acted with them, with having mangurated a hopeless contest for polinical supremacy, and exposed themselves and their followers to certain defeat. Of course these sereneeds applauded and encouraged the Albany cabal waite they seemed to e successiul, but now that they have been squeiched by a coup d'clat, they are not sow to follow the example of Norton, Genet & Co. in open treachery. It cannot be said, however, that these who remained on the fence these past few montus and were noncommittal in their language feel very easy. On the con rary, they are despondent and

DISTRUSTFUL OF THE PUTURE. not knowing when a "destroying ange," may sally forth from Pammany Hall and sacrifice them. The most confident office-holders in the city just now are those who, since the first gun was fired in the Assembly, followed the banner of the veteran leader of the democracy and discouraged the malcontents by all the means in their power.

The news from Albany published in vesterday's evening papers caused considerable commotion smong all the small try political soreheads. It had been understood that as far as his influence in the Street Department was concerned Tweed was a dead duck; but the letter from that irrepressible veteran to George W. McLean (published in another column) declaring that he had not resigned and had DETERMINED TO "STICK"

set speculation going again, and knowing bummers about the departments were heard to declare that to Kill Tweedy was a thing more early said than done. A rush was made for McLean's office immediately, but the mob were not vouschafed much information. As there seemed to be considerable doubt as to As there seemed to be considerable doubt as to whether Tweed had resigned or was simply dismissed, a librally reporter called at the birect Commissioner's office for the purpose of Learning the truth it possible. He was confronted by a knowing-looking, out obliging, young gentleman, who asswered the questions asked him very readily, and vounteered some-opinions on the political situation, which are probably as valuable as any that can be obtained at present.

KEPOKTEK-Is it true that Air. Tweed has resigned? I see by despacences from Albany that he demes flaving done so.

I see by despatences from Albany that no demes having done so.

CLEKE—It is not true that he has resigned, but he has been removed. It seems that Mr. Tweed told Mr. McLean in Albany that he would not embarrass him, and would resign in necessary. Mr. McLean understood from that that the Deputy would resign at once, so when he came down he wrote him a letter accepting the resignation.

TWEED SIFFERED HIS BACKBONE in the meantime and the letter you alinde to is, I suppose the result.

in the meantime and the fetter for a fifte yester-suppose, the result, I was told in this office yester-day that Mr. I weed had written a letter of resigna-

CLERK-It seems not. A verbal communication in

CLERK—It seems not. A verbal communication in the way I have indicated was all.

REFORTER—How does the matter stand now?

CLERK—I weed is removed. Mr. McLean, as soon as he received the letter denying the resignation, immediately wrote to Mr. Tweed saying that circumstances over which he had no control compelled him to remove him from the office of beauty street Commissioner. That ended the matter,

MEPORTER—Have there neen any more removals, sir. In the department?

CLERK—No Sir, there have not. It was stated in this morning's papers that Heary Smith and C. D. Barbour, Collector of Assessments, were removed, but said is not the case. At least there is no record in this office showing such action on the part of the Commissioner. In the removals were made they would be recorded here. I have no doubt, now-ever, that these men will be dismissed—when I can't say.

REPORTER—What will be the effect of this fight among the leaders on the rank and file of the democracy?

CLERK—Very bad. The probable result of this rumpus will be that the party will be broken up, and that the republicans will gam possession of the State. Norton, Genet and these men made

State. Notion, Genet and these men made

A GREAT MISTARS

when they attempted to kill off Tweed, Sweeny and Hall. They can't do it, sir. There is not brains enough in the lot of teem. They are acting as insanely as would a lot of young men who would try to take A. T. Stewart's business out of his hands and run the machine themselves. They can't do it. To manage and direct narmoniously the great democracy of New York is a task entirely beyond them. This row looks bigger than it really is. The young democracy, as they are called, will soon find their proper level, and then it is to be hoped all will go on right again. young democracy, as they me at it is to be hoped all will go on right again.

Our repor er then took his leave fully impressed with the belief that the cause of Bix Six had a warm advocate in the young gentleman interviewed.

PEFLING AMONG THE GEOMANS.

If the excitement emong the loungers and hangers-on of the City Hall and the Court House ever the runture in the party was great it was not ess also among the Germans, who were, if anything, more intensified and more eager for revenge; and it must be confessed that the astuation of affairs in so far as our German residents are considered, is to them peculiarly painful. The Germans, as a class, are not office seekers-have no such hot desires for political power; but they wanted reforms in the city povernment, in the system of local legislation, and as they knew that they could not expect anything of the kind from the republicans they supported the democrats with neart and soul and with unexampled unanimity throughout the city. It was earcastically said of them that whenever twelve Germans meet they have thirteen opinions. They fully disproved the truth of this for several years past, for hardly a thousand or two of the 35,060 German voters of New York remained on the republican side.

WHAT THEY HOPED TO GAIN were principally the following objects:-First, the instant repeal of the Excise Law, so odious to them instant repeal of the Excise Law, so odious to them in all its parts; second, such a change in the public system as would bring it under liberal democratic control and send Supermendent Kennedy "up in a balloon," for there is no one individual in the city so cordually nated by the Germans as J. A. Kennedy; third, a revision of the Sanday laws, with more liberal provisions and a fair recognition of the national haoits and customs of the Germans; and, fourth, such a modification of the election laws as to give a larger number of polling places and better security to legal voters against repeaters. Great was the joy among them as soon as the overwhelming success of the democratis last fail was placed beyond a doubt, and they looked eagerly forward to the opening of the session, expecting reflet from all odious republican legislation during the first naif of January.

odious republican legislation January. And now? The sudden blow of Tuesday's 67ht And now? The sudden blow of Tuesday's 67ht

And now? The sudden blow of Tuesday's fight and now? The sudden blow of Tuesday's fight and now at the sudden blow of Tuesday's fight and now at the sudden the "young democracy." and say "they call them-selves reform democrats. Shoo, fly: They have introduced

introduced

**MUSCLE AS AN ELEMENT

In the party, and have bravely challenged brains to
desperate combat with it." A third class consider
It as but a ferce strite for the control of the spots,
seither "ring" being willing to yield, and determined even to rain the brightest prospects of the
party it teannot rule to the exclusion of the other.
Thus the excited feetings find expression among the
Germans, and it is not far from the truth to say that
unless matters are forthwith straightened out at
Alousy at least two-thirds of the German vote of the
only will be thrown for the opposition next fail out
of pare revengs. of pure revenge.

Among those German politicians who hold office under the patronage of Tammany it is just new

armusing to move. The sudgen fall of Grand Sachem Tweed from his high stool in the Street Department has snaken all their bones, and they tremble in consinut fear of bring sent on their way after Mr. Tweed. It is now proposed to call a special meeting of the General Committee of the German democratic Union party and give authoritative expression of the Wishes of the Germans, send a committee to Albany and meist on speedy peace and narmonious legislation. Whether they will accomplish it is quite doubtful.

OPPOSITION TO POLITICAL RINGS.

Meeting of Officers of the Independent Citizens Union Association-Numerical and Financial Strength of the Organization-What It Proposes to Do and How It Proposes to Do It-Grand Flourish of Speeches and a Winding Up Spread.

The late rupture among the democratic party leaders of this city and which marked the chimax of open war in the Albany Legislature on Wednesday ied to a meeting on the same evening at the St. Denis Hotel of the officers of the Independent Citizens' Union Association. This association is comparatively new, having been organized last November, and already having on its rolls some 18,000 members—energetic, wide awake young men, full of vim and determination to infuse morality and uprightness into our city politics and secure the election to public offices of true and honest men, and thereby put an end to the present frands and corruptions existing in every department and branch

of our municipal government,
Mr. Charles K. Deutsch, chairman of the committee, presided, and after the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved made quite a lengthy speech, taking as his text the present corruptions of our city pointies. He spoke with feeling and energy on the subject, and after portraying these abuses and their rapid and alarming growth during

and energy on the subject, and after portraying these abuses and their rapid and alarming growth during the past few years indicated the Herculean labor files had set themselves to accomplish and the proposed mode of doing it through their organization. He had no doubt, through their central cinb organization and branch organizations in every ward of the city, of final and speedy success. In the course of this remark, he stated that officeholders were now filing in this city nine thousand shecure positions, with salaties ranging from \$1.000 to \$0,000 a year. Of these sinecure places he stated further that William M. Tweed now holds hine.

Mr. George Stewart followed in a speech in the same train of argument, announcing their desire and determination to oppose themselves against the present corrupt political combinations and rings, under which our city government is made to serve the basest purposes, using the worst elements of the most degraded part of our pounlation to turther the advancement of a few political tricksters and mountebanks, who desire a continuance in power and the exclusive control of municipal affairs. He triged that the time had come when the public mind was thoroughly aroused to the present deplorable condition of public affairs and that an association fixe this, composed of the most respectable portion of the community, and banded together as one man to enforce an anonest administration of the laws and a disposition of the public moneys insuring a proper conomy and a reduction to the present deplorable condition and a reduction to the present deplorable of the control when the public moneys insuring a proper conomy and a reduction to the present oppressive raie of taxation, could not but be productive of an enduring and radical reform.

Mr. Joan Barnard was next elected treasurer. It was stated in this connection that the association had now \$38.000 on nand, and through circulars which are to be sent about among the unsiness men of the city it was believed that this sum would be greatly inc

THE SMITH ELY PATRIOLS SHELL BLOOD.

The Irreconcilables to be Reconciled-Meet

lag of "Outside" Democrats. A stated meeting of the Executive Committee Democratic Union (Smith Ely branch) was beid last night at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street, Mr. Smith Elv in the chair. Before the meeting, which was well attended, was called to order an animated discussion on the late events at Albany took discussion on the late events at Albany took place, the burden of which was Tweed, I weed, nothing but Tweed, if we may except Murphy and the member from Sligo. A report from the Committee on Consolidation was the sole business transacted, and showed with the exception of the Ninth and Twelfth ward a manumity of opinion as to the necessity of the measure the committee advocates. It states also that all the outside organizations will raily under the banner of the Democratic Union and from what has lately transpired Mocart Hall may join them and thus form a vigorous opposition to Tammany Hall. The meeting adjourned to meet next week.

POLITICAL SOREHEADS IN JERSEY.

Faterson, N. J., is engaged in a political conflict proportionally as important as that which agitates New York city. Paterson has an aldermanic ring, composed of two democrats and one republican. having decided that the Board has power to purchase property, for public improvements, the charter chase property, for public improvements, the charter having been fashioned for that purpose, the ring have arranged to purchase the most valuable block in the city, the old Colt and Stimson property. The price is \$250,000. The entire republican party and these-fourths of the democratic claim that the deterioration of property in the neighborhood by the establishment of a market upon the Fifth avenue of Paterson renders the bargain a bad one, when property equally available may be purchased at a lower price and other property surrounding it be improved. The property reported upon favorably by the ring is partly owned by the republican member of that ring. The purchase of the Passaic Water Works, owned by Mayor Ryle, for \$1,000,000 was intended to be pushed through at the last meeting of the Board, which has only three weeks of office to run, but the one majority of the ring was too "ill" to attend and too "weak" to vote, so the matter was postponed until next week.

Meanwhile the politicians are at work. The citizens' party will organize this week to work for anti-aidermanic money makers. The German Association, ple leed unitedly to support principles rather than a party, will probably support a man opposed to the purchase of ring property. The Harper Association, which last fail revolutionized local politics, by electing a democratic Assemblyman (Hobbs) in a thoroughly republican ward, are organizing for a young men's charge—no one knows what at. A break in the democratic party and an affiliation of the anti-ring wing with the Harper crowd and the citizens' party is broached. having been fashioned for that purpose, the ring

ASSAULT AND ROSBERY IN BLOOMFIELD, M. J.

A few evenings since an atrocity of a rather unusual character was perpetrated by two rufflans or an inoffensive German, named Albert Lenz, and his wife in Bloomfield, N. J., where they reside. It appears that a woman boarder named Mary Rumey, was in the habit of being visited by one James Kilkommen. This fellow desired to remain in the house over night last Saturday, and a wordy quarrel ensued between him and Mr. Lenz. Two or three evenings subsequently the latter and his wife, after visiting Newark, where they propose removing, returned home, and on entering their domicile found there Klikommen and a companion named Morgan, both being under the influence of drink. Mary Ruffley was there also, Pretty soon Mr. Lenz retired, and as his wife was about doing likewise, one of the men burst into her chamber, she having just donned her night clothes, and, seizing a chair, dealt her a terrific blow on the head, felling her instantly. The husband jumped out of bed and ran to his wife's assistance, but he, too, was felled in a similar manner. Besides, he was peaten and bruised about the face until his features were unrecognizable. Meanwhile airs, Lenz became conscious and tried to save her husband, but the soonadrels turned on her and beat her in a most brutal manner. They next picked up a watch, worth twenty-four dollars, and a purse, containing twenty-one-dollars, and then decamped. They are still at large, but a warrant for their arrest was assisted yesterday. fellow desired to remain in the house over night

THE ANTI-STOW-IC PHILOSOPHERS.

Patent Pavements in the Twentieth Ward

Denounced. Stow's, like all other patent pavements, has been put to severe tests. There was a meetlast evening at Milliman's Hill, Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, to protest against such a gigantic swindle as, it is said. Is proposed in putting down five miles of Stow's wooden pavement in this down five miles of Stow's wooden pavement in this city. After the minutes were read Mr. Peter Doian made a speech charging that the members of the Common Council each would receive \$1.89 per square yard if the job were consummated. He "soured" on the Council and gave the eminent body a torrent of denunciation that was met wit a deinge of appianse. Discussion followed. The hame of the society was here changed to "The Twentieth Ward Taxpayers" Association." Resolutions of co-operation with other ward movements restaining these pavement enterprises were then adopted. Measts Doian, Marcy and Milliman were appointed to effect this object. A committee was appointed to collect funds to forward the movement, consisting of residents of the several blocks of the ward. After a few ether unimportant routine motions, discussions and reacunimportant routine motions, discussions and reso-lutions the meeting adjourned.

NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

second Day's Session-Missionery Reports Recollections of 1810-Lamentable Condition of Romaniem Everywhere-It Must Be Put Down.

At the opening of the session yesterday morning, in St. Paul's church, Jersey City, J. S. Chadwick was appointed treasurer of the Church Extension Society. Rev. Dr. Crane, of Newark, reported favorably on the condition of the churches in his district. Rev. M. E. Ellison, Hoboxen, reported that great progress had been made in his pastorate. They had now church nearly completed at a cost of \$40,000, on which there will be a debt of not more than \$9,000. Rev. Charles Larew stated that the Morristown dis-trict was one of the most prosperous in the State, financially and spiritually. During his term of office as presiding eder, which has just terminated, eight churches were built, eight churches enlarged, the sum of \$175,000 was raised and expended, and the sum of \$175,000 was raised and expended, and the salaries of ministers increased seventy per cent. Rev. Henry Boein, a venerable manister of ninety-five, here rose and said he leit moved by the spirit of God to express the overflowing joy of his heart at the good tidings from this district. He looked back to the year 1510, when he passed through it in company with Bishop Ashbury. At that time there were but three Methodist societies in the district, and there was no societies in the district, and there was no society at Morristown. The worshippers were obliged to repair to the caurch of the Presbyterians, generously laid at their disposal for public service.

It was reported that the amount raised for mis-

public service.

It was reported that the amount raised for missionary objects by subscription from the four churches in Jersey City was \$2,100.

The Rev. Dr Buther, of the Foreign Christian Emon, was introduced, and delivered an address on the decline of Popers in all Cathonic countries, ching the cases of Mexico and Spain in particular. In the former thirty Protestant societies have been recently established and many Catholics converted, including a priest. He implored his hearers to renew their efforts in crushing domains in this country. efforts in crushing itomanism in this country.

Among the auditors in the gallery was Bridget
O'Gorman, whom a zealous brother was desirous to
hear, but the Conference did not accede to the re-

Lecture by Rev. George H. Hepworth. A racy and interesting lecture on the subject of "Humbug" was delivered last evening at the Courch of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fi.th avenue and

Forty-fifth street, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, D. D. There was present a large and highly fashionable audience. The reverend lecturer was introduced by Mr. D. D. T. Marshall, and commenced his discourse by

D. T. Marshall, and commenced his discourse by observing that, in these latter days, thus giant of humbug had grown to its maturity. He was now a man of common sense. He dug the canal of Suez, or he bound the world with a single magic thread. Or again, he lays the iron ran, joining the sweet melody of Pacific waves with the magnificent diapason of our Atlantic coast. Who could tell the future? The last three hundred years were progressive enough, but in looking at the future we would have to shade our eyes to shield our sight from the dazzling prospect. He proposed to speak of the different classes and grades of men and the modes they pursued in the world. In one organization of men pursued in the world. In one organization of mer you could find those that could live and be learne-and build up States But a man however great always found a first cousinship in some brute. W always found a first cousinship in some brute. Woftentimes said that man were governed by reason and yet not one man out of ten were governed by reason or judzment, but by passion or impulse. A man's prejudices overbalanced his bejudzment. Why, there was that mysterious comething called public opinion which rule the throne of the world as a despot. There were few free men in this world. We are all slaves to public opinion and when it nodded with must obey. There was hardly a lady in his presence who would forego that artificial deformity called the "Grecian bend." There was no gentleman there who would appear on the sidewark with a coat cut last year. (Laughter,) Alming to Leverrier, the great astronomer, he said, with all his greatness he was so puerite that he hated to see a woman looking over his shoulder. It was strange that man could be a glant and a pigmy at the same time. nosting over his shoulder. It was strange that a man could be a giant and a pigny at the same time. You found some men whose characters were like the fox. There were other men who were persistent, and had the strong jaw of a mastiff—men who when they got their teeth into a government contract never let go until they made half a million. Other men were like the mule in stubbornness. There were men whose lives, like the mule, were simply one embodied kick—all hind legs. (Langater.) We find a man with giant intellect and fung our hats in the air at his powerful language. At length, we exclaim, we have found a great politician. But some time that man goes to Europe—and Europe will kelt more men than any other disease—daughter)—and very soon attachés tapped him on the shoulder; he is invited to the Tuiteries to see that Napoleon whom he had caited a rogue in this country. He may have seen Napoleon in New York, or perhaps in England, when he was under the paternal care of the policemen. But Napoleon is Emperor of France now, and he enters his presence with awe. And when he came back to America he had but one theme, and that was that he had the honor of seeing Napoleon and stating what his Majesty said to him. The most dangerous thing in the world was to go to Effrope. So it was that the whole community was filled with falsehood from circumference to centre. We would go to see Herrmann shoot a lady's pocket handwarcnief into a wainut, and still we knew it was a humbug. But if the greatest man in the country were to deliver a lecture on astronomy he would have a beggarly set of benches. You might put Shasapeare on the stage in his simplicity, he would not be thought. maint shoot a lady's pocket handkerchief into a walnut, and still we knew it was a humbug. But if the greatest man in the country were to deliver a lecture on astronomy he would have a beggarly set of benches. You might put Shatspeare on the stage in his simplicity; he would not be thought anything of; but if the manager put a dozen ballet girls on also, with their brains in their toes and with dresses which begun alittie too late and ended a littie too soon, the play would be a perfect success, (Laughter.) Munchausen illustrated human, nature admirably. He told stories until he believed them nimeel. Human nature was so thously made that a man could believe what he mew to be false. Every man told what was untrue, whether he meant it or not. A man who studied history knew there had been intellectual epidemics. Some intellectual epidemic ruled a whole generation and governed with despotte power. Some centuries ago all Europe believed there was a philosopher's stone and the poor beggar expected to ride on horseback. There was not a class that did not believe it. And yet we to-day looked back and said they were fools. Why not more than we? In Japan to-day there was a mania for suicides. If a man insulted another in Japan the insulted Japanese took his knife out when he was alone and, with a smile on his lips ripped himself open. (Laughter.) The lecturer concluded by alluding to the humbugs of politicians in a facetious manner. Here in New York a man who commences life by pummeling his own fellow and keeps a gambing house here within a stone's throw of them, went a cong in his career until he got into Congress and put the stamp of his infamous life on it.

At the conclusion of the discourse the lecturer was greeted with applause.

A TURNER UNION SQUABBLE.

The Irrepressible Conflict-A Distinguished

Nigger In the Fence. An interesting trial is to come off shortly before the "Vorort," presiding board of officers of the North American Union, which is located in this city. The cause is a complaint of the Chicago Turn Association against the New Orleans Turn Verein, growing out of a transaction which occurred at a growing out of a transaction which occurred at a masquerade of the New Orleans Turners, at which Vice Governor Dunn, of Louisiana (colored), was present. The Vice Governor was introduced at the masquerade by members of the New Orleans Turn Verein to the guests and friends of the verein, which subsequently, by a resolution passed at a meeting of the society, was denounced as an insult and as an outrage against the guests and the members of the society on account of the color and race of his Excellency the Vice Governor. Resolutions were also passed to proceed against the parties who introduced the Vice Governor, with a view of expelling them. The Chicago association is moving the expulsion of the New Orleans organization, on the ground that by its proceedings in the above mentioned affair the platform of the North American Turner Union has been violated. The hearing of this cause will probably take lated. The hearing of this cause will probably take place at the Furn Hall, in Orchard street.

CAPTURE OF RUM SMUGGLERS.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, Assistant Assessor Wass and Major Bullard were sauntering down Broadway and speculating on their removal to the Fourth dietriet, when Wass' attention was called to an express wagon, in which were two men, which was turning down Reads street from the thoroughiaro on which the revenue officers were walking. "Hallo, Major," cried Wass, "here's ram;" and ram it was, for in the wagon were five joily round cases full to the bung of O. K. quality, not a drop of which was intended to pay tax to Uncle Sam. The Major jumped into the cart and said he guessed he'd take a drive round to Chambers street and see his friend Shields. The men acquiescing, time was made for the federal building; but just as the oart turned Chambers street and Broadway the owner of the liquor, Barney Nicholson, a well-known dealer, jumped out of the cart and gave leg bail. The driver and owner of the cart, Joseph Duetras, was taken before the Commissioner and given a night's lodging in Ludiow street jail, and the ram, horse and cart, in all worth \$600 confiscated. Nicholson with be arrested to-day. The officers were on the look out for illicit apirits, the changes in the department having made the Brooklynites more daring than usual, and it is said that over \$10,000 worth of apirits have been moved through New York within the past week.

THE SORIBERY PACIFIC RAILROAD COM-

The Raid Upon the National Treasury for Direct Ald-The Turee Schemes Exposed-Loans, Endorsements, or Authorization of Bonds All One and the Same Thing-Our

Public. Lands. Washington, March 23, 1870. The subsidized corporation managers are perfectly insatiable. Free gifts of untold millions from Congress only make them clamorous for "more aid." either in gifts of lands or loans of bends. The very latest piece of finesse is the introduction of joint resolutions in Congress, "authorizing" the proposed company "to issue its bonds for the construction of Of course, while the resolution is pending in Con-

gress it is claimed to be the most innocent piece of legislation imaginable. The national government, we are told, only "authorizes the issue of the bonds." It is not in any way responsible for them, either principal or interest. When, however, the bonds are put upon the market, particularly in Europe, the fact is blazoned forth that "these bonds are issued under the authority of the United States government," thus giving them, at least, its quasi endorsement; and, if occasion should require, what is there easier than to get a tittle amendment through Congress, a session or two hence, making the United States responsible for the payment of both principal and interest? Such things are often done. The companies need no authority from Congress to issue their bonds: the government has no interest in the pro-posed roads, and the requests for authority are but schemes to get the quasi endorsement of the United States now, and actual endorsement by amendment

bereafter.
During the Fortieth Congress a pernetual raid was During the Fortieth Congress a pernemai raid was made upon the Trasairy for more aid. Three distinct schemes were proposed—gifts of land, issues of bonds and the endorsement of company bonds by the United States; the distinction between the last two named being without a difference. The bond, endorsement and issue, subsidies demanded by eleven of the leading corporations, were stated at the time by the Heraldo, as follows:—

Northern Pacific Railrond Company.... Oregon branch of Pacific Railroad Com-pany...... Idaho. Oregon and Puget Sound Railroad International Pacific Rauroad line..... International Pacific Ratiroad line.
Mississippi Levee, Ratiway and Steamship Company.
Improvement of the filmois river.
European and New York Steamship line.
Atlantic and Pacific Ratiroad Company.
Louisiana and Mastesippi (evees.
Port Royal Ratiroad Company.
Enjon Pacific Ratiway Company. Eastern
division.

opposition to these schemes, and that, as a matter of course, they all came to grief, with perhaps one or two exceptions.

The managers are, however, by no means discour-

The managers are, however, by no means discouraged. They make their appearance again at the present session with their schemes so submitzed as to almost escape detection. First and foremost we find, championed by Mesers, Jay Cooke & Co.'s own old friend, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

According to the last report of the Jommissioner of the General Land Office there was was given to the company by Congress, under the acts of July, 1854. May, 1956, and April, 1869, alternate sections of unoccupied public land on each side of the proposed road, within forty mile limits in the Territories and twenty mile limits in the State, be the same more or less; but amounting, it is estimated by Commissioner Wilson, to 47,000,000 acres, worth at least three dollars per acre on an average, or \$141,000,000 in all.

three dollars per acre on an average, or \$141,000,000 in all.

This magnificent subsidy is a free gift to the company, given by Congress in 1884. If the corporation managers had acted to good faith the road should have been finished from Lake Superior to Finget Sound a year ago. As it is, they have been lobbying in Congress for additional advantages. They are just now engaged in pushing joint resolution 121, which was made the special order in the senate today. It "authorizes" the company to issue bonds for the construction of the road and file the mortgage in the office of the Secretary of the interior. It also construes the original grant to guarantee a certain number of acres and provides for the extension of the limits so as to give the company a larger amount of land than they can obtain as the gift now stantas.

The Little Journ N. R. 101 how before

stants.

THE LITTLE JOXER.

In short, the little Joxer, S. R. 121, now before Congress, gives the company a few million acres more land and a quasi endorsement of their bonds by the United states. If it is pushed through they gravely propose to have twenny-five miles of their read finished by the 1st day of January, 1872, and to build forty miles per year thereafter. The managers need no authority from Congress to Essue bonns. It is understool that Mesers, Jay Cooke & Co., their financial agents, have aiready disposed of some \$6,000,000 of the company's bonds. Let them therefore, go on and finish the road with the aid that has already been given, or give up the franchise to some other company. Let them spend more money in the construction of their road and less in the lobby of Congress.

Adaillonal gilts of lands, loans, endorsements, or "antiority to issue" bonds are not in order.

sathority to issue" bonds are not in order

THE SLEEPY BOLLOW HORROR. Postpouement of the Trial of Buckhout-Sir

gular Conduct of the District Attorney. As on the preceding day the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, Westchester county, was densely packed yesterday morning by an eager concourse of speciators, drawn thitter by a desire to witness the trial of Isaac Van Wart Buckhout. The special panel of 200 jurors having been exhausted early in the day the Court ordered a new panel of tuirty to be struck, out of which the remaining jurors

were empanelled before the hour of noon. The following are the names of jurors:-James Pardee, Lowisboro; Robert Palmer, Mamaroneck; Oscar Wallace, Bedford; Thomas Barrett, Rye; J Gregory, Charles E. Wickware, Bedford: John Fruit nipe, Bedford; Watter P. Sands, White Plains; Henry iB. Dearborn, Lewisboro; Robert A. Wilkin son, White Plains, and W. R. Garlthwatt Green

After Judge Tappen had cautioned the jury as to their duties and responsibility, William C. Bergen, of Brooklyn, arose and requested in behalf of Gren ville T. Jenks and himself, who, he stated, had just been retained for the defence, that the trial be postponed until next week, as it would be almost impos sible for them to do justice to their client at such short notice. Counsel also intimated that further

sible for them to do justice to their clicht at such short notice. Counsel also intimated that further proceedings in the trial of the Brooklyn election frauds (in which Mr. Jenks was engaged for the defendants) would be postponed, in order to allow that gentleman to take charge of this case.

District Attorney Dykman opposed anything like a postponement and urged the importance of immediately proceeding with the trial, as it had taken twenty-four hours to obtain a jury, and as all the witnesses for the prosecution had been summoned and were present.

Indge Coolran remarked that the Court could not grant the postponement asked on the ground that counsel was absent, as the accused was already furnished with able and experienced counsel. The Court would, however, consent to a postponement of the case for twenty-four hours.

Not a little surprice is manufested at the unaccountable position assumed by District Attorney Dyknian in undertaking to conduct the presecution gions. As was stated in yesterday's Herald, Mr. Dykman, without, it is understood, assigning any reason to that gentleman, declined the assistance of a distinguished criminal lawyer of the New York bar, who, being retained by the Frienris of the murdered woman many weeks since, had given the case due attention and had sought out a hoat of witnesses whose testimony he considered essential to rescue the memory of the dead wife from the damning accusations made by the prisoner. It is said by friends of the prosecution of the dead wife from the damning accusations made by the prisoner. It is said by firents of the legal fraternity of Westchester county (or more properly White Plains) forbade his assent to the assistance named; but professional jealousy is totally overgooked when the defence, in addition to the four already mentioned in these columns, is augmented to six, by the addition of two legal criminal lights from Kings county. Other members of the profession express their belief that the prosecuting attorney is "standing in his own light," and add

On Wednesday afternoon a lumber dealer named William Pullis, of Bay Shore, took passage on the Southside train for New York, having in his possessien \$700; with which he intended purchasing a cargo of lumber. While on the train he was robed of every dollar—how he does not know, nor does no suspect any one as having committed the theft. Thieves are said to be frequent passengers on the various Long leland railroads, and some means should be devised to prevent them from operating on unsuspecting passengers.

On Thursday evening a party of young men reald—

ing at Grassy Pond concluded to give a newly married couple a serenade, and one of the party, named Abrahams, took his gun along, which he fired as a salute, when the barrol exploded, injuring him so severely that he cannot recover. The newly married man was dragged from the nonse, his coat torn off and five dollars, taken from his pocket. Warrante have been usued for some of the parties.

THE COURTS.

A Lettery Case-Breach of Contract-A Bovins Buit-Grand Larcenies.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Another Lottery Delinquent, Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Charles Markes,—The de fendant is charged with evading the payment of the internal revenue tax for carrying on the business of a lettery dealer without a hoense. The defendant entered into recognizances to appear for trial and was discharged.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-PART 2.

Brench of Contract. Before Judge Loaw.

The Eliting-Worten Company is John T. Martin. This action, brought to recover \$45,000 for an alleged breach of contract, was brought to a close yeaterday by a dismissal of the plaintiff's complaint. It appeared that the contract on which earl was brought was under seal, and that in the month of April after the contract being made, the plaintiff was in default in furnishing the goods agreed upon within the time provided in the contract. At that time the defendant, by parole agreement, waived the full delivery of the goods, and said he would go into the market and only on account of the plaintiff. On the part of defendant it was, claimed that this agreement, not being under seal; could not vary the contract, and the contract not having been compiled with by plaintiff, was void, and could not be made the basis for this action. The Court granted the motion and dismissed the complaint, giving an allowance of \$1,000 to defendant. alleged breach of contract, was brought to a close

MARINE COUST. Bovine Suit.

Before Judge Alker.

Elam Hard et al. vs. George F. Keller.—This suit
was instituted by the plaintiffs to recover the price of some cattle sold in 1866, and from the testimony offered it seemed to be a question as to who was the purchaser. The plaintide claimed that although the defendant had not received them he was still liable for the price, inasmuch as they had ocen sold on his credit and delivered to his brother-in-law at his re-

quest.

The defendant, on the contrary, insisted that he never authorized the purchase, and denied all flathity. In benait of the plaintiffs three witnesses were examined, whose testimony was contradicted by that given by the defendant and by his prother-in-law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge. GRAND LARCENIES.

The first case disposed of yesterday was an indict ment against Samuel Busch, who pleaded guilty to stealing sixty-two dollars' worth of gold rings, on the 14th of March, the property of Goddard & Pratt. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Charles Johnson pleaded guilty to stealing a stik dress, valued at fifty-five dollars, on the 14th inst., from the store of Charles G. McManus, 420 Canal street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for one

Joseph Sketchley, who on the 28th of January stole 336 pounds of lead pipe, the property of the Facilio Mail Steamship Company, pleaded gulity to the charge and was sent to the Femicinary for one year. An Allbried Prize Fight-Acquirtal of the Accused and John Levins were tried upon an indictment charging them with engaging in a prize fight. The testimony of two police officers was to the effect that they received information that on-the-5th inst. a fight was going on in a room over Costello's liquor saloon, in First avenue, and that when they arrived there they saw the delendants sparring, with their shirts on, surrounded by about twenty persons. Mr. William F. Howe, who deemed the accused, made a humorous speech, in the course of which he said that he had seen prize fights and that puzilists on such occasions fought in a comparatively nude state; that the testimony falled to come up to the requirements of the stante upon which the indictment was found, for there was no rinz mada and no "seconds" were chosen nor stakes deposited upon the result. The only stake was the stake which he received as a fee, and he (Mr. Howe) was their only second.

Judge Bedford, he charging the jury, said that the premeditation and preparation which were incident to a prize fight were not shown in this case, and the jury, without heastation, rendered a verifict of not gulity.

A PETER FUNK SENT TO SING SING FOR SWIXDLING

A PETER VUNK BEST TO SING SING FOR SWINDLING

Edward Jacobs was treed and convicted of grand larceny from the person. The complainant. Emory swan, stated that he was a carpenter at Boston, and having purchased a homestead at Omaha, he was passing through New York to joth his family, who preceded him; that on the 18th of March, while passing through free with street, the accused tapped him on the back and isked him to go into the store and buy an oroide watch, which he declined to do, but the prisoner stating that he was from Boston and being so gentlemanly in his manner he yielded to his entreaies and went in. The prisoner stock hold of his collar and kept pushing him until he got behind a screen. He thrust a card into the vest pocket which contained \$230, and said to a man behind the counter, "Wait upon this gentleman," and then left the place. Soon after Mr. Swan discovered becket which contained 250, and said to a man behind the counter, "Wait upon this gentleman," and then left the place. Soon after Mr. Swan discovered that his money was gone. He reported his loss at the station house, and the sergeant sent an officer down to the place in Greenwich street, which is a resort of gambiers and an establishment where they dispose of oroide watches and git chvelopes to all the verdant customers who are decoyed or bullied into the store. Mr. Swan was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Howe, who failed to remove the impression which his candid narrative of the swinding operation he passed through made upon the minus of the jury. Jacobs was sworn in his own behalf, admitting that he was a gambier, but denying that he store the money from Mr. Swan, the New Englander. Thomas Davis, the proprietor of the place, also stated that gambling was carried on there; that he soid these watches and prize envelopes; that Swan and he had some trouble about drawing envelopes, and that he called the Yankee a bean-eater and other opprobrious epithets. The jury cylently did not credit the stories told by the gambiers, for they rendered a vertice of ginity. Judge Bedford sentenced Jacobs to the State Prison for three years. If a few more of the Peter Funk gentlemen were brought into court and tried for swinding innocent countrymen who visit New York, and the city Judge were to promptly send them to Sing Sing, he would receive the thanks of the community.

Catharine Dempsey, who attempted to steal, on the 4th of February, \$110 from John Murphy, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. There were mitigating circustances in this case, and as the money was promptly returned the Judge was lemiest, sentencing her to the Pentendary for six months.

Elien Davin was tried and convicted of stealing, on the 19th inst., eightly-four gollars in money from then left the place. Soon after Mr. Swan discovered

onths. Ellen Davin was tried and convicted of stealing

Ellen Davin was tried and convicted of stealing, on the 19th inst., eighty-four dollars in money from James Guerin. She was sent to the State prison for eighteen months.

William Johnson pleaded guilty to petty farceny, the charge being that on the 7th inst. he stole thirteen pairs of snoes, valued at twenty-six dollars, the property of Dudley Kelly. His sentence was three months in the Penitentiary.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of General Sessions for to-day:—The People vs. Margaret E. MoGuire, arson: Edward Moran and Frederick Ficke, burglary; Thomas Fredericks, Dominics O'Donneil, Samuel Cox, Eliza Clark Anna Weeks, Elizabeth Meivin, Charles F. Koerner and John Rootinson, grand larceny; Edward E. Kendrick, freelving stolen goods; James Donohue assault and battery.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. PL-Cuse on.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2.—Before Judge

BROOKLYN COURTS.

- SUPSEME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

A Habeas Corpus Case.

Mr. R. S. Willis yesterday made application for writ of babeas corpus, on behalf of Theresa Fanna Judge Lynch as a vagrant. It seems that the woman was arrested some time since at a house in the upper part of Myrtle avenue, which was the resort of Chinamen and English giria who lived together.

The Chinamen were arrested on the charge of Reeping a disorderly house, and are now in fail.

Judge Gilbert yesterday issued a writ making is returnable this morning, when the woman will be produced in court and the case argued.

CITY COURT. A Collision.

Before Judge Thompson. William H. Witson vs. George H. Chamberlain. The plainted brings suit to recover \$1,000 for injuries alleged to have been received by himself and son in consequence of a collision between his light wagon and a heavy wagon belonging to defendant. The collision occurred on the 6th of April last in Powers street, near Dean, and plaintiff aleges was caused by the negligence of defendant. The defence is contributive negligence. Case on.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The auction sales of real estate yesterday were better attended than for some weeks, the character of the offerings comprising much valuable business much seen about the Exchange Salesroom. The blidding was spirited throughout, and the prices obtained much more satisfactory to the seller than at the latest previous sales. Subjoined will be found full particulars of the several transactions.

Business at the desk continues moderate. M. A. J. Lynch reports the following sales:- Pour story louse and lot, northeast corner Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street, 25.6x100, \$100,000; four story louse and lot, West Twenty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, \$45,000; three story house and lot, north side Twenty-ninth street, west of Third avenue, \$13,000; six lots, southeast corner Eighth avenue and 117th street, 100.11x150 feet, \$32,000.

\$32,5000.

Mr. J. Ackerman has sold his mansion and grounds, located on Warourton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. to a New York gentleman for \$12,000.

A lot pleasantly situated on North Broadway. Yonkers, has been sold by Mr. William Banford for \$10,000. Also one lot on Highland place for \$4,500.

Nos 147, 1475 and 149 Washington st, lot about 23x50, OF FO'Nell.

No 857 and 857% Grand at, to R H Bound.

20 No 857 and 857% Grand at, to R H Bound.

21 No 579 Grand at, to R H Bound.

No 579 Grand at, to R H Bound.

No 211 and 212 Janni at, to S W Bound.

25 No 217 Canni at, to S W Bound.

No 217 Canni at, to S W Bound.

26 JOHNSON AND MILLER.

No 370 South at, w corner Gouvernigar attp, to W H Wilay.

Plan 202.—Eldridge st. No 183, one 3 story brick shop, 22x2; www. K Smillen; architect and builder same. Plan 203. West 52d st. No 260, rear, one 3 story brick shop, 5x55; owner, M Emilich, architect, C M nianvolt, builder, W Traon. Plan 294—41st st, n s, 275 ft w of 10th av, rear, one 3 clory rick tenement, 25:35; owner, J Bezold; architect, J M For-Nor. Plan 208—87th at, u.s. 500 ft e of 10th av, one 3 story brick tenement, 25255, owner, F Schumacher, architect, J M Forster.

Pian 205-115th et, n. s. 170 ft e of 1st av. one 2 story and basement brick dwelling, 18:55, owner, B.A. McChristie; architect, W.M. Marlow.

Han 207-127th st., s. 165 ft w of 5th av., one 2 story frame stable, 20:33; owner, G. Richmond; builders, G. Robinson & Co. Plan 208-115th st. n s, 170 ft e of lat ac, rear, one 2 story prick stable, 25:78.4; owner, B A McChristie; architect, R

brick stable, 25276.4; Owner, B. McChristie.
McChristie.
Plan 201.—77th at, n. s. 104 ft e of 5th av, one 3 story and attice.
Plan 201.—77th at, n. s. 104 ft e of 5th av, one 3 story and attice.
walling, 25a55; owner, G. Ophyko; architect, B.D. Hatch;

Plan 210—Weathington at, Nos 504 and 505, one 3 story brick warehouse, 62x72x100; owner, C Omstead; builder, A Odie.
Plan 211—Weat 33d at, No 635, one 4 story brick store and dwelling, 20x48; owner, P Zeh, architect, A Pfund.
Plan 212—Lexington av, as, between 41st and 42d at, one 6 story brick factory, 19x1shill; owner, J H ingerson; architect, S D Histor Active, 19x1shill; owner, J Hingerson; architect, S D Histor 1st, Nos 138 and 135, one 2 story brick stable, 40x18. Owner, P Wicks; buttler, W Shears.
Plan 213—East 61st, Nos 138 and 135, one 2 story brick stable, 40x18. Owner, P Wicks; buttler, W Shears.
Plan 214—East 61st, Nos 138 and 136, one 2 story brick stable, 40x18. Owner, P Wicks; buttler, W Shears.
Plan 214—East 61st, Nos 130 and 10x10 was and builders, Honderson & Mannon; architect, W H Hoffman.
Plan 215—Washington at, No 561, one 2 story brick shop, 51x55. Owner, J D Foreman; builder, N Connor.
Plan 215—West 17th st, No 222, one 4 story, brick tenement, 15x55. Owner, Bellenberg, architect, J Sexton.
Plan 215—Belances and Suffect at, a w corner, one 5 story brick tenement, 15x55. Owner, Helzenborf; architect, A Pfund.
Plan 219—Delances and Suffect at, a w corner, one 5 story brick tenement, 25x55. Owner, Helzenborf; architect, A Pfund.
Plan 210—Delances and Suffect at, a w corner, one 5 story brick tenement, 25x55. Oyner, Helzenborf; architect, A Pfund.
Plan 210—20 at a x - x - x 3 ft, n of 83th at, one 4 story brick efory brick tenement, 20202. Of Business, one 4 story brick Flinace, butters.

Flinace, butters.

Flinace, Dutters.

Flinace, Deby Edware, e. 23 ft n of 85th st, one 4 story brick store and dwelling, 23.2750. Owner, FJ Schroeder.

Flinace, Illist et a. s. 24 ft e. of 1st av. one 2 story and basement brick dwelling, 2040. Owner and builder, J Orr; architect, GW Hauhes.

Flinace, GW Hauhes.

Flinace, GW Hauhes.

Architect, G W Hughes.

Pian 22-62: st. s. 355 ft w of 2d ar. eight 2 story and basement brown stone dwelling, 18 9:48 sech. Owners and builders, J & G Runded; architect, F S Barnes.

Pian 23-113 st. s. 175 ft o of 1st av. one 4 story brick teament, 25:100. Owner, P Duggin; architect, J Sexton; builders, W H Hanion & Son.

Pian 234-47th st, n s. indefinite one 4 story and basement brown stone tenement, 24:55. Owner, J Paeppier; architect, J M Forster.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Transfers of Real Estate.

New York City.

Clinton et, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington st, 25:7100, house and lot.

Mouroe at, n s, lot 5:7, Hondrick Rutgers, 201:00, house and lot.

55, house and arc c, n c corner (No 156 av C), 13:285361x 25, 500

22d st, n s, 15:4 ft w of 7th av, 15:7.5, house and lot. 15:5.50

22d st, n s, 15:4 ft w of 7th av, 15:7.5, house and lot. 15:5.50

22d st, n s, 15:4 ft w of 7th av, 15:7.5, house and lot. 15:5.50

22d st, n s, 15:6 ft w of 9th av, 15:4.51

25th st, s s, 15:6 ft e of 9th av, 17:6.21.1 5.00

24 st, s s, 15:7 ft w of 10th av, 25:10:4 h and 1 4:00

24 st, s s, 15:7 ft w of 25 av, 15:10:10.2 deed 15:67 1.50

15:10 124 st, s s, 25:7 ft w of 25 av, 15:10:10.2 deed 15:67 1.50

15:10 14:10 av, 25:10 av of 25 av, 16:10:10.3, h and 1 9.00

15:10 av, 125 ft e of 25 av, 16:10:10.3, b and 1 9.00

15:10 av, 125 ft e of 25 av, 16:10:10.3, b and 1 9.00

15:10 av, 125 ft e of 5 th av, 25:23:9.11 60:00

16:10 av, 125 ft e of 5 th av, 25:23:9.11 60:00

16:10 av, 125 ft e of 11:00 av, 25:23:9.11 60:00

16:10 av, 25:25 ft e of 5 th av, 25:23:9.11 60:00

16:10 av, 125 ft e of 11:00 av, 25:23:9.11 60:00

16:10 av, 25:25 ft e of 11:00 av, 25:23:9.11 60:00

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BILLIARD TOUR VAHEYT.

Ameteur Championship of Long Island-The Golden Cue Competition-Regulations of the

Long Island amateur billiard players have in pros pective a genuine sensation. A tournament has been arranged for all contestants of that section, to begin on the 23d of May next and continue ten days. The prize to be contended for is a cue surmounted with gold and valued at \$250. The proprietor of the Assembly Bullard Rooms, who will give this little jewel to

gold and valued at \$250. The proprietor of the Assembly Billiard Rooms, who will give this little jewel to the victor, has issued the following regulations regarding the tournament:

REGULATIONS

First—Only such players as are un mestionably amaisure, and have besides been actual residents of Long Island for a period of one year next preceding the date on which they around themselves contamins, shall be entitled to contest for the cue.

Second—The holder of the cue, who, ex off-io, shall be acknowledged as the leading amateur billiard player of Long Island, will be raquired to play his challenger within three months should be at any time be in receipt of more than one challenge.

Thir .—A defeated contestant, whether he held the cue or not, shall be debarred from challenging during fire Jay's next succeeding the contest in which he last participated.

Fourth—All challenges shall be addressed in care of Aleganier R. Samuells, Assembly Billiard House, Brooklyn, and be by him immediately forwarded to the holder of the cue.

Firth—Games for the cue shall conest of 601 points, played with 3t, balls, on a Sigill Phelan & Collender carroun isbleagerochet and purb strokes debarred; carroun recknosed in three and sizes. In other respects the play to be governed by Phelan's code regulating the American of four-ball game.

Sizth—Games may be played citizer to a public hall in the city of Brooklyn, or at the Assembly House, in the same city, as the principals to each game shall elect.

Sizth—Olangements arising otherwise than in the course of play shall be submitted for estriement to the donore of the prices, in conjunction with two other arbiters, each contestant naming case, and whose decisions shall be final, accept when in conflict with the recognized rules, it which case they may be acted upon as prescribed in the rules of the American game as laid down in the "american Billiard Record.

North—The cue, after being beld for a period of two years, during which time the holder.

THE FIRE AT CAST LE GARDEN.

CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORE, March 2., 1870. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Your report concerning the destruction of value ble records of this department by the fire at Castle Garden last evening is incorrect. No records of any Garden last evening is incorrect. No records of as few only of the less valuable were damaged by water. The fire, which at one time threatened the destruction of the entire premises, was exhiguished with but slight damage, owing to the energy and intelligence of the Fire and Police departments.

BERNARD CASSERLY,

General Agent and Superintendent.